

Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

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THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1915

If we are to maintain our ideals, that is, to avoid militarism and yet be efficient from a military standpoint, we must have a thoroughly efficient regular army sufficient for the police work of the day. We should have behind that a well-organized reserve.

—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood.

Moving Toward a Collision

Without passing upon the merits of a senate amendment to the appropriation bill, to deprive the governor of the power to revive by his veto of a session or subdivision of the bill, a statutory appropriation which it was the purpose of the legislature to repeal or amend, it is very evident that it will contribute greatly to a deadlock between the house and the senate. It has long been suspected that it was the intention of the administration members of the house at the last moment to withdraw strenuous opposition to certain amendments the senate was expected to make involving items for which statutory provision has been made.

Such provisions as a rule are exceedingly generous and in some cases, as in that of the tax commission, no limitation is fixed by the statutes upon expenditures. It is said to have been the purpose of the house majority to let the senate amendments to the tax commission section go by default, with the expectation that the governor would veto it, leaving the statutory provision in force.

The senate is said to have entertained two plans to meet such action by the governor. The first was to remain in session until the time within which the governor must return the bill had elapsed. The plan adopted seems to obviate such a lingering in the legislative halls.

There is some question whether the legislature has power to leave a veto without effect in this manner. But whether or not it has the power to do so, it has the power to present a very perplexing problem which would have the effect of suspending, for a long time, the operation of the appropriation bill as to the sections or subdivisions involved in the dispute.

It may be regarded as certain that a large number of the members of the house will not concur in this amendment; that though all other differences might be adjusted, this is one not susceptible of compromise. So that, unless the house can muster a majority for concurrence, there can be no appropriation bill.

It seems to be up to the administration and anti-administration factions to come to a general agreement if they wish to avoid wrecking the democratic party in this state. A failure now in an extra session of the legislature to provide for the expenses of government would prove pretty conclusively that the party is not capable of government.

Militarism and the Millennium

No American, of course, will defend militarism with the understanding that militarism means a subordination of civil to military authority. We cannot say, though, that in certain circumstances which do not exist in this country and cannot exist here, militarism, even in its most obnoxious meaning, may not be a nation's strongest safeguard. That militarism has had much to do with the upbuilding of Germany as a naval power has had more to do with the upbuilding of Great Britain, we can readily believe. Both have been burdens upon those countries, but in the case of Great Britain navalism has been the chief contributor to trade and colonial expansion, and, in the case of Germany, militarism has inspired German efficiency in all directions.

At the University club dinner on Tuesday night, where militarism which in this country means only military preparedness, whatever it may mean abroad, was the subject of discussion. It was pointed out that it was to a lack of preparedness that Belgium owes its woes. Belgium had an efficient and highly trained, but small, army. She relied upon international guarantees and her fortifications, which but for the new 42-centimeter German guns would have been impregnable. The Germans, however, alone knew that they were not impregnable. But if Germany had known that Belgium had a half million soldiers to oppose its invasion, there would have been no breach of neutrality. Germany would have taken a longer, but a quicker, route to the heart of France and to the channel ports. In view of the splendid opposition of the small Belgian army, Germany would probably have saved time by avoiding Belgium.

There were naval reasons, we suppose, why Germany would have preferred to violate the neutrality of Holland, supposing the invasion of Belgium was contemplated as a part of the campaign against the channel ports, but Holland had a highly-trained fighting force of more than a half

million men. Her defenses were strong. She was not relying upon the peace temple at The Hague. Holland was depending upon military preparedness, and there is no reasonable doubt that but for her preparedness she would now be trampled under foot in the war. Guaranties and agreements are binding only as long as there is power to enforce them. Belgium depended upon guaranties of her neutrality, upon her strong neighbors, upon Germany, France and Great Britain, to enforce them. Holland relied upon her own armed and ready sons.

Only militarism, and we mean militarism in its worst meaning, could have rendered Belgium immune, for civil authority there had prevented military preparedness. The king's request for an adequate military establishment had been rejected.

When we talk about military preparedness being a provocative of war, and when we assert that all nations should disarm and submit their differences to international tribunals which should interpret just laws for the government of nations, we are wandering from the subject. We are no longer discussing militarism, but the millennium.

A Flimsy Defense

The senators who opposed the state school fund appropriation will have to furnish a more satisfactory defense than they have so far done against the charge of a violation of a platform pledge. It is not enough for them to say that by the language of the plank "we pledge a continuance of a liberal policy in this vital matter;" it was meant that the party would continue the policy followed before the first legislature made an appropriation of \$500,000 for a state school fund.

For, says the plank, "We call attention to the progress of education under a democratic administration, the codification of admirable school laws and the granting of free text books."

The plank referred to nothing in the world except the legislation creating the state school fund. There was no other school system in force in Arizona previous to that except the old territorial system, and, certainly, the platform could not have gone back to that, to the neglect of the later system provided by the state legislature.

It was this liberal appropriation to which the democratic candidates, state and county, "pointed with pride" throughout the campaign last fall. The members who are trying to excuse themselves by trying to make the voters believe that the platform-makers had in mind some educational system devised by a by-gone democratic territorial legislature, are making the matter worse. It would be far better for them to declare that the first state legislature made a mistake, and that the present legislature is only engaged in rectifying a wrong. Such a course might not be satisfactory to the voters, but it would at least possess the merit of not being an affront to the intelligence of voters.

BROWN WOMEN IN POLITICS

The participation of the women of Japan in a public election is a most striking instance of the progress of the woman movement throughout the world. Women in other countries have for centuries occupied a menial or subordinate position, and while Japan as the most progressive of eastern peoples cannot be compared in this respect with many of the other oriental nations, the Japanese woman has not been accorded the social freedom and influence exercised among the more progressive western nations.

It must be understood, of course, that the women of Japan have not yet been given the ballot, but in the recent election of a new house of representatives the wives of several of the candidates made a house-to-house canvass in behalf of their husbands. The election was of the greatest importance, as the last house was dissolved on last Christmas day by the emperor because of its refusal to ratify the military program of the cabinet.

Comment was made by the Japanese press upon the entrance of the "new woman" into politics, but the fact that women in Japan, contrary to all national traditions, have begun to take an active part in political affairs is a significant instance of the leavening process of the movement for woman's emancipation. The development of modern Japan shows that when that country does begin to move, she moves with great rapidity. Even more tremendous will be the revolution in the great Chinese republic when the progressive principles of the west begin to work themselves out.—Leslie's.

WESTERN LUMBER AND THE CANAL

The record of the first six months' operation of the Panama canal, which ended February 14, shows some interesting facts. Shipments of lumber during that period amounted to 55,074 tons, all but 600 tons from the west coast of North America, and of the 54,478 tons shipped from west to east, all but 4891 tons from the Pacific ports of the United States.

Indications are that west coast lumber is rapidly becoming a very active competitor in the eastern markets. Strength tests of Douglas fir made at the Madison laboratory of the United States forest service indicate that this species has very exceptional merits as a structural timber. Additional tests on California material are about to be made. The material to be tested is being furnished to the government by a California company. Tests of western yellow pine, known on the market as California white pine, show that this species will be called upon largely to supply the market formerly supplied by northern white pine.

SOUTH AMERICA WATCHFUL

South America's apprehension over what the end of the war may bring to it is very strongly suggested by the contemplated interchange of visits between the representatives of Brazil, Argentina and Chile. It is significant, perhaps, that the foreign ministers have been selected as these representatives; significant as indicating that the purpose of the conference is diplomatic and supporting the suggestion that a more definite union among the South American republics is contemplated.—Newark News.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE

"The word 'reviver' appeals the same backward or forward." It was the teacher who spoke. "Can you think of another?"

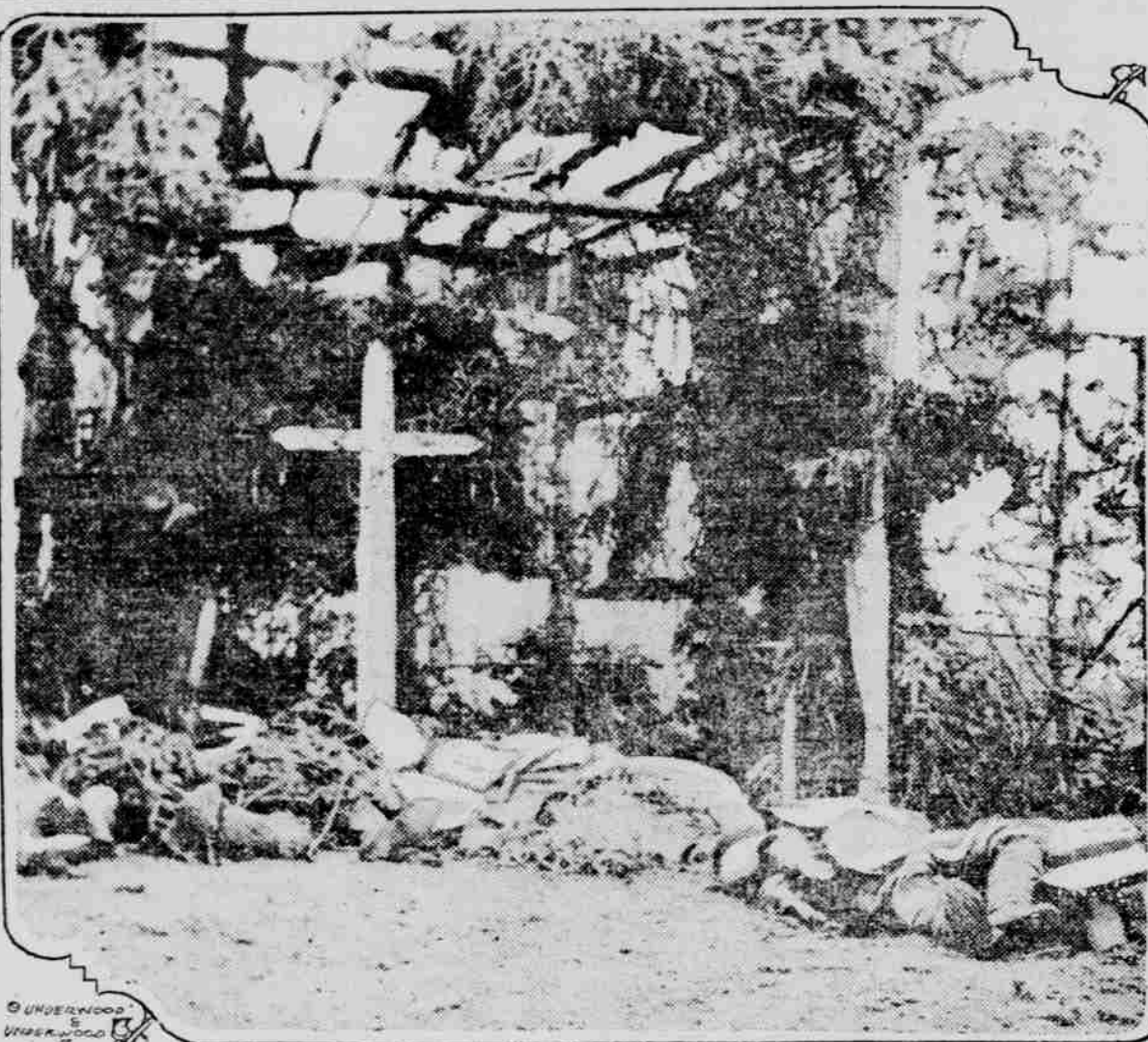
The serious boy scowled up from his primer. "Tut-tut!" he cried, contemptuously. And the class worked on in silence.—London Tit-Bits.

Jerusalem is said have no postmen, policemen or newspapers.

"What is a sense of humor?"

"A sense of humor," replied Mr. Grover, "is what makes you laugh at something that happens to somebody else which would make you mad if it happened to you."—Washington Star.

FRENCH AND GERMANS MINGLE IN DEATH AFTER GRIM BATTLE.



Dead French and Germans are lying together here in a hastily constructed chapel on top of a mountain in Alsace after the battle of Hartmannsvillerkopf, in which the French were victorious.

PREPARE NOT FOR

(Continued from Page One)

the war cloud which hovers over Europe and Asia is the growth of Pan Americanism, expressing itself as much along lines of sentiment and comity as of material things and commerce. Since the war began, the Pan American Union, the international organization in Washington of the twenty-one American republics devoted to the development of commerce, friendship and peace among them, has been literally overwhelmed with thousands upon thousands of letters and inquiries relating to Pan American relations. Pan American commerce and Latin American progress, resources, opportunities and general development. The demand for all of its publications has almost doubled since this war started, and such demand comes not only from the United States for data regarding Latin America but from all over Latin America for information regarding the United States.

In this growth of Pan Americanism there looms high the possibilities of a united America, using its influence for peace in Europe. The nations of the old world cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that all of the republics of the new world are at peace with one another and are doing everything in their power to preserve that condition. When one group of men is engaged in a bitter quarrel, contrast to another group which is characterized by most peaceful and friendly relations, it is almost inevitable that the former should appeal to the latter for the settlement of a serious dispute. It is, therefore, altogether possible and feasible that not alone the United States but the United States having the cooperation of the other twenty American republics, or a group of them, shall be able yet to respond favorably to an appeal that might be made from the old world to arbitrate or settle its differences. Such a situation is far from being so remote as many persons might think, because Europe of late years has been recognizing—

never before—the importance of the Latin-American governments in international affairs, and might feel a surer confidence of absolute impartiality of treatment if the great statesmen of the leading Latin American governments were to join with those of the United States government in responding to an European or old world appeal for adjustment of its difficulties, or in placing themselves in a receptive mood to hold the "olive branch."

PASTOR PLAYS OFFICIALS

(Continued from Page One)

"There was a conviction among the members that it was impossible to get justice from the government." He justified the violence of the strike, and the revolt against authority because of their repeated failure through other channels to get constitutional rights.

"What would become of the republic," asked Commissioner Weinstein, "if everybody revolted against constitutional authority?"

"It would break down and it ought to break down if its citizens are denied their rights as were the men of Colorado."

"Do you justify rioting?"

"I justify any means necessary to clarify an atmosphere so pregnant with wrong that a man is asphyxiated when he holds his head up," replied the clergyman.

"Would you punish the strikers who resorted to violence in Colorado?" asked Weinstein.

"I would not. I have never seen a situation more despicable and damnable than that. The Colorado Fuel

FESTIVITIES OF GRADUATION AT HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

Osborn School Graduation Exercises Will Take Place Tonight—Large Class Will Complete the Course

The graduation exercises of the Osborn school will be held this evening at eight o'clock in the new Auditorium. A large class is to be graduated, and a very pleasing program has been prepared.

Introductory remarks by the president of the board, J. H. Langston. Piano solo.....Miss Blanche Linbeck. Vocal solo.....Mrs. Arthur C. Hallett. Snowdrifting the fact that it was found necessary to change principals in the middle of the school year, the Osborn school has enjoyed a very successful year. George A. Judson took charge of the school, following the promotion of Principal Jaulsen to the high school English department.

The principal and teachers for the next term have been engaged as follows:

Prof. George A. Judson, principal and eighth grade; Charles F. Meagher, manual training and eighth grade; Miss Bertie Fowler, seventh grade; Miss Florence Studley, sixth grade; Miss Mary Thomas, fifth grade and domestic science; Miss Lucy McIlmott, fourth grade; Miss Margaret McDonough, third grade; Miss Myrtle Wiggins, second grade; Miss Bonnie Bossett, first grade.

The teachers in the upper four grades will do departmental teaching in those grades assisted by Prof. Judson and Mr. Meagher, and in addition to doing departmental teaching three of the teachers will do supervisory work in the lower grades as follows:

Miss Studley, music; Miss Fowler, physical training, and Miss Thomas, art.

All the patrons and friends of the school are cordially invited to attend the graduating exercises.

and Iron company is an oligarchy. I don't think all things are right merely because they are on the statute books."

STANFORD REUNION AT RIVERSIDE SATURDAY

A reunion of the Stanford graduates will be held at Riverside park, Saturday evening. Albert Rosenberg will act as toastmaster at the dinner and in formal responses will be made by men and women graduates of the university. It is possible that Hon. Carl Hayden, a Stanford graduate, will be among the guests.

More than forty have already signified their intention of attending and all who care to do so are asked to notify H. R. Persons, president of the Stanford club. Mr. Persons' telephone number is 1634.

Peat covers about one-seventh of the area of Ireland.

Seventy-seven High School Graduates to Receive Diplomas from Phoenix Union High School Tomorrow Evening

Seventy-seven graduates will receive their diplomas from Phoenix Union High School tomorrow evening when the members of the class of 1915 will bid "adieu" to the halls where they have studied for four years. The graduation exercises will begin promptly at quarter past eight. Following the salutatory oration by Forest Betts and the valedictory by Ruth Sutton, President R. E. von KleinSmid of the state university, will deliver the class address. The program of the commencement exercises follows:

Music.....High School Orchestra. Invocation.....Rev. Claude C. Jones. Introductory.....Alvin K. Stabler. Music.....Boys' Glee Club. Salutatory, "Spirit of the West".....Forrest A. Betts. Valedictory, "The Women of the Twentieth Century".....Ruth Sutton. Music.....Boys' Quartet. Class Address.....President R. E. von KleinSmid. Presentation of Diplomas, E. T. Colings. Music.....High School Orchestra.

Admission will be by ticket only, but no seats will be reserved after 8:15. No flowers or presents will be distributed.

For Roosevelt Graduates

Graduates of the Roosevelt school and their parents were the guests of the Parent-Teachers' Association at a reception yesterday. After an address of welcome by Mrs. Bryce, County Superintendent J. A. Higgins and Principal Stratton of the Roosevelt school delivered addresses appropriate to the occasion. Readings from Penrod Schofield were given by Mrs. Davidson and Mrs. Hunsacker and "William Green's Letter to His Aunt" was delightfully rendered by Miss Carter. Features of the program were the selections by Mrs. Francis. The ladies of the Parent-Teachers' Association served refreshments. The graduating exercises will be held this evening.

AUSTRIAN TRYING

(Continued from Page One)

Woevre it appears as though the attacks the allies are delivering have ended and that the allied troops are consolidating on the ground gained, and awaiting German counter-attacks. They are not likely to be idle long as action must be continued for the purpose of relieving the pressure on the Russians.

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

SEATTLE, May 19.—The conference of western governors voted to continue its present organization of which Governor Spry of Utah is president and Governor Lister of Washington is secretary.

The conference practically decided to take no action on the water power control question but to attend the national water power conference in Portland next September, when the conflict between the states and federal government will be considered.

Whenever for family or syndicate reasons it is desired to have title to a piece of real estate in the name of an impersonal, non-individual holder, secure the services of the trust department of the PHOENIX TITLE AND TRUST CO. This is a safe and certain method, this company being experienced in all legal phases of transfer and title work.

"It is the Safe Way"

VON BUELOW'S BAGGAGE

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH
GENEVA, May 19.—Several servants, having in charge heavy baggage bearing the monogram of Prince von Buelow, the German ambassador at Rome, arrived at Chiasso, Switzerland, yesterday. Freight traffic between Italy and Germany by way of Switzerland has been stopped.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph Office for the following: W. J. Kenyon, Mrs. B. B. Abbey, Harry Schwicker and Richard J. Reed.

VOICE OF EXPERIENCE

"I'm learning to make fudge and taffy," said the prospective bride, "so that I can please my husband with some after we are wed."

"Fudge and taffy is what the men like," responded the old married woman. "That suits 'em, whether you make it or whether you talk it, my dear."—Louisville Courier Journal.

VAGUE ASSERTIONS

"When will the war be over?" inquired the impatient citizen.

"I don't suppose there's any way of telling," replied the querulous quibbler. "When the fiercest kind of fighting was going on they said the war had not really started. Maybe the war is over now, only they don't know it."—Washington Star.

Columbine-Highest Patent Flour, 2-48s per cwt.....\$3.90
Loyeland-Highest Patent Flour, Hardwheat, 2-48s per cwt.....3.90
Lily Milk, small cans, per dozen......45
Lily Milk, large cans, per dozen......45
Hydro Pura, Large size, 5 pbs......35
1 lb. can Jack Frost Baking Powder......20
1 3lb. can Red Top Sorghum......35
Home made......35
1 bottle Fruit Nectar Extract......25
makes 2 gals. delicious drink......25
1 doz. Jello, assorted flavors......1.05
big loaves fresh bread......1.25
3 lbs. Ankola Coffee, Fresh Roasted—only Coffee roasted in Phoenix for sale.....1.00
MCKEE'S CASH STORE, 4b
(Adv.)

NOTICE

The Republican's big illustrated, descriptive special edition will be issued in a few days. It will be 34 pages (exclusive of the regular paper) filled with interesting information and pictures of the Salt River Valley—the project—the farm—the city.

The Republican will address, wrap and mail (including postage cost) these papers for 5c each.

Place your order at once for such copies as you desire. You can help by having sent home one or more copies.

PROPOSAL FOR TEXTBOOKS

Sealed proposals for textbooks for the common schools of Arizona for a period of five years, and for a period of from one to five years will be received at the office of the State Department of Education until 12 o'clock noon of May 21st, 1915, and will be opened immediately thereafter. Proposals must be directed to C. O. Case, Secretary of the State Board of Education, and be endorsed "Proposals for Textbooks." A certified check for \$500.00 must accompany each bid.

Bids are invited for textbooks to cover all the common school subjects, viz: Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, Physiology, Language and Grammar, History, Writing, Drawing, Music Dictionary, Household Arts, Manual Training, and Agriculture.

Sample copies of the books bid upon must be filed with the State Department of Education before bids are opened.

Successful bidders will be required to enter into contracts and give bonds in sufficient amounts to indemnify the State in case of any delinquency.

Bids must state a wholesale introductory and exchange price on books offered and all bidders must submit bids under each of the following conditions of delivery:

- (a) A bid, naming price per book, delivered, freight prepaid to any railroad station in Arizona as directed by properly authorized state officials and consigned to County School Superintendents, shipments to be in units of not less than 100 pounds.
- (b) A bid same as (a) F. O. B. Phoenix.
- (c) A bid same as (a) F. O. B. publisher's shipping points.
- (d) A bid per book F. O. B. cars at a central depot, Chicago. Books to be packed and labelled as ordered by properly authorized state officials.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts of bids.

C. O. Case
Secretary State Board of Education.